THE SOMERSET HERALD.

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THE LIFE CLOCK.

There is a little mistic clock,
No human eye hath seen;
That beateth on—and beateth on,
From morning until e'en:

And when the soul is wrapped in sleep,
And heareth not a sound,
It ticks and ticks the livelong night,
And never runneth down.

O wondrous is that work of art
Which knels the passing hour,
But art ne'er formed, nor mind conceived,
The life-clock's magic power.

Nor set in gold, nor decked with gems,
By wealth and pride possessed;
But rich or poor, high or low,
Each bears it in his breast.

When life's deeps stream, 'mid beds of flowers,
And still and softly glides,
Like the wavelet's step, with a gentle beat,
It warns of passing tides.

When threat'ning darkness gathers o'er,
And hope's bright visions flee,
Like the sullen stroke of the muffled oar,
It beateth heavily.

When passion nerves the warrior's arm
For deeds of hate and wrong,
Though heeded not the fearful sound,
The knel is deep and strong.

When eyes to eyes are gazing soft,
And tender words are spoken,
Then fast and wild it rattles on,
As if with love 'twere broken.

Such is the clock that measures life,
Of flesh and spirit blended;
And thus 'twill run within the breast,
Till that strange life is ended.

INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

The Packet Ship Wyoming.

On Tuesday we noticed the disaster which befel the new and elegant packet ship Wyoming, on her last trip to Liverpool. We find, in the United States Gazette of Wednesday, a letter from a young gentleman who was a passenger on board giving a graphic account of the gale and its effects upon the ship, and of the accidents and deaths which followed. The writer is a Philadelphian:—

Monday, the 6th of October, (the dark day of our voyage,) was ushered in by a clear and cloudless sky, yet still the wind blew a stiff breeze from the S. W. This soon freshened into a fearful gale, which, fortunately for our ship, was favorable, and allowed us to scud under close reefed topsails. So violent was the wind for a brief time that it was impossible to send the men aloft, and the whole face of the deep was whitened into a creamy foam, while so loud was the mingled roar of the wind, the sea and the beating rain, that a human voice raised to its utmost pitch was undistinguishable.

Heavy squalls continued to pour in on us till about 2 P. M., when the wind suddenly declined, and we were left in an eminently critical condition—surrounded and tossed about by a tremendous sea, without sufficient wind to keep the vessel steady. During the morning, while engaged in unloosing and hauling in the top gallant studding sails, the force of a flapping sail carried our carpenter up to the topgallant yard arm—a distance of about 65 feet—he maintaining his hold meanwhile on the rope; so violent was the force of his ascent that both his hands were forcibly jammed against, and nearly pulled through the halyard block; and there he remained suspended till his comrades came to his relief; crushed and mangled he was brought to the deck; this was the beginning of our troubles.

I had before remarked that the vessel was rolling frightfully in the trough of the sea—each lurch driving every thing fastened or unfastened in the cabin, from side to side; tables gave way and dashed furiously against the state room doors; every article of furniture seemed instinct with a fiendish life, and tumbled madly and crashed from side to side.

The motion in time affected the ballast of the cargo; the flour barrels unshipped and distributed their contents lavishly on the unfortunate inmates of the 2nd cabin; the Indian corn became locomotive, and found its way into the pumps, which latter it succeeded eventually in choking; every thing went higgledy-piggledy.

In the steerage, women screamed and howled—men sought to steady themselves, and in doing so lost their balance, and were suddenly, without warning, precipitated into dark holes or corners, whence they would emerge grumbling and distressed. The floor, dangerous with fractured crockery, slippery with the contents of countless soup bowls, greasy with the *debris* of dissipated dinners, presented a scene which baffles description.

All this, however, was rather amusing than otherwise.

About 3 P. M., while in the condition just described, the wind came out snddenly in the N. W. fresh and steady; in 5 minutes it was again blowing a tremendous gale, our sail was nearly all taken in and the men were engaged in putting a finishing touch to close reefing the topsail, when a succession of the most fearful squalls of wind and rain fell upon us: the wind in an unconceivable short space of time hauled from the NW. to ENE. blowing a hurricane. For a person who has never experienced the full force of a violent gale, it would be impossible to realize the mighty power of the wind on these occasions. In the present instance, so tremulous was it that it was useless to attempt to stand on the quarter deck—so I returned to the wheel house to watch the result.

The available sailors of the ship (21 in number) were all engaged in reefing the maintopsail, when a squall of fearful intensity struck the vessel. She careened over till almost on her beam end—then recovered slowly but steadily from the blow—but the shock proved too much for the mast. In a second I heard a fearful crack—then a crushing, thundering sound—the mainmast had parted just below the main cross tree, carrying with it the force and mizen top gallant masts and their respective sails.

Far above the noise of the tempest was heard the despairing yell of the unfortunate sailors, snatched thus in an instant from existence, to meet a fearful end. Three, apparantly blown from the yard, fell far astern; two met a more dreadful and lingering death, for they clung despairingly to the shrouds till the final blow of the falling mast dashed them into eternity.

Far in the distance the heads of two struggling sailors were dimly distinguished amidst a cloud of foam and spray—but only for a moment—the next moment the ungovernable ship swept us far away.—As the mast was falling, the men who were reefing endeavored, by sliding down ropes and dropping on the deck, to save themselves. In doing so many were severely injured. One fractured his skull and broke his rib: two broke their legs; one both his arm and leg, two shoulders were dislocated: the 2d mate received a severe blow on the skull, to sum up—5 were swept away and perished, and seven were disabled—all seriously injured.

All this occurred in two minutes. From one of the finest vessels on the Atlantic, the Wyoming in a moment was changed to a dismasted and unmanageable wreck. Crippled and crushed she still sped madly on before the driving wind, with the useless mast still clinging to our battered side, hampering our remaining sails, and leaving us at the mercy of the elements. Our hull was still strong and yielded to the helm, though sorely clogged by the dragging mast; vast seas dashed over us at intervals, shaking and staggering the solid hulk as if it would tear it assunder.

All night we drove on in this disagreable position, anxiously awaiting an abatement in the violence of the storm. The conduct of our passengers during the continuance of the danger was worthy of all praise—that of the ladies especially.—Each one appeared to lose sight of self in the trying moment, and to be principally concerned and anxious for others' welfare.

The conduct of Captain M. throughout the whole evinced a coolness and presence of mind which, considering the trying position in which he was placed, were astonishing. The first and second mates also behaved as well as men could do to repair our loss, and to calm and quiet the surviving seamen. All night long the groans of the wounded filled our ears; a tremendous sea tossed us to and fro, each motion adding to the anguish of the unfortunates who filled the round house.

I felt my own position peculiarly trying—the only physician on board—the only one even remotely qualified by theory, unassisted by experience or practice, to treat the wounded. Assured by the captain and my fellow passengers that any course I might deem it expedient to adopt with reference to the suffering would be warmly seconded by them—that any errors which my unfledged experience might betray me into, would be overlooked, nay even vindicated by them, I undertook the task of attending the wounded. Two men, one of whom had a shoulder dislocated, the other a leg, I relieved on the spot. I dressed the fractured limbs of two sailors hastily for the night, had the man with the fractured skull and broken rib removed to better quarters, bled him, dressed his wounds, and in half an hour had the satisfaction of seeing him gradually recover from the violent delirium resulting from his severe injury on the head.

Rarely does it occur that a young disciple of Galen is so unceremoniously introduced into a field of action as extensive and serious.

But to continue my narrative. Tuesday morning, the day after the accident, opened dismally enough upon us.

The force of the gale had indeed abated, but a tremendous rolling sea tossed us to and fro, straining the timbers of the unfortunate vessel, which, creaking and groaning, seemed as if it would part at each blow of the sea. All night long we had driven on, still hampered by the fallen mast and spars—our other sails prevented from working by their position and shattered condition, but we were fortunately preserved from farther accident.

As soon as circumstances would permit, arrangements were mede for removing the wreck—a delicate operation, and one which, if it had not been judiciously managed, might have resulted in serious injury to the vessel. This occupied nearly the whole day. When evening closed on the scene, we presented a dismantled appearance, but far more respectable than in the morning. The wounded during the day required much attention. All the empty segar boxes in the ship were at once converted into *patent splints* and the stewardess manifested a becoming respect for science by sacrificing some of her garments for bandages, with such rude and primitive apparatus did I dress the wounded—the resources of the ship not being equal to an emergency of this nature.

Wednesday found us after a settled night scudding before a smart gale from the N. W., sea very rough and boisterous. At 2 P. M. passed a brig, as the sailors say, hand over hand; so rapidly does the Wyoming sail, crippled as she is, that the sailors all call her saucy, or SARSY WYOMING—a nickname indicative of her superior qualities as a sea vessel and sailer. All day the gale lasted, increasing in violence till about 10 P. M., when the wind suddenly subsided, leaving us at the mercy of the sea, without sail to steady us, the surge was awful; the sea dashed over us at short intervals with frightful violence; our skylights were stove in: the dead lights or windows burst open, and in the course of a short time we were nearly ankle deep in water in the main cabin.

As the ship lurched from side to side, the water swashed with a dismal crash, carrying with it stools, cushions, books, extinguished candles, &c., forcibly reminding one of a gale on a small scale, and rendering our situation far from one to be envied. I was peacefully sleeping in my berth when the rolling first commenced, and a rush of cold water in my face dissipated my slumbers, wetting all my available wardrobe, and reducing me to a most uncomfortable position.

Our misery was prolonged throughout the night: towards morning the sea abated, peace was restored, and the "steerage" emerged from their holes to bask in the sun shine on deck.

How to Make the Gun-Cotton

Dr. OTTO, Professor of Chemistry in Brunswick, has published the following statement in the Hanoverian Gazette:

Entirely independent of Schoenbein and Boettger, but relying on the observation of Pelouze, contained in the one hundred and thirty-sixth page of the first volume of my Manual of Chemistry, I have succeeded in producing an exploding cotton, which, after a series of experiments, seems quite suited to supply the place of gunpowder. In order to bring the results of important discoveries as speedily as possible to the highest stage of perfection it seems to me necessary to lay them immediately before the public, in order that many persons may turn their attention to the subject. I scorn, therefore, to sell or take out a patent for my very interesting discovery, the consequences of which are not easy to be foreseen, and I now publish it for the general good of the public. In the preparation of the exploding cotton, common well cleaned cotton is dipped for about half a minute in highly concentrated nitric acid, (the acid which I use being made with the distillation of ten parts of dried salipetre and six of oil of vitriol,) and then instantly placed in water, which must be often renewed, in order to free the cotton from the acid with which it is impregnated. Care must then be taken that all the knotty particles of the cotton are properly disentangled, and that it is thoroughly dried. After this the explosive preparation is ready for use. Its effects create astonishment in all who witness them, and the smallest portion explodes when struck on an anvil with a hammer, like fulminating powder. When kindled with a glowing body it takes fire just like gunpowder, and when used in a gun its operation, though in a far greater proportion to its weight, is precisely the same as that of gunpowder. This gun-cotton is employed exactly in the same way as gunpowder. A piece of it is rammed down the barrel, then a bit of wadding, and, after that a ball; a copper cap ignites and explodes the cotton. Without a single exception, all who have witnessed my experiments have been most completely satisfied."

The cheap postage system will certainly succeed. It is said now that the amount of deficiency which the Postmaster General will require fron the Treasury will be but $500,000. Next year the Department will pay its own expenses, in two years will yield a revenue of three millions annually. Glad to see this.

New Mexico and New Leon.

The present war brings us better acquainted with the country which we have conquered. It shows us the habits of the people, the productive capacities of their soil, its rivers, its mountains and the routes by which commerce is hereafter to shed its blessings upon the land. How many were acquainted with the beauties of Monterey, for example; of which one of the first officers of the army gives us the following picturesque description, under date of October 10:

"The brave division of General Worth has fought six distinct and separate battles, and as often conquered superior numbers, and strewed the valleys and the mountains, the streets and house-tops with the enemy's dead. We have gained a series of glorious triumphs, and we hope the Government and People will be satisfied. This valley and surrounding scenery wo'ld seem to have been set to Johnson's Rasselas. Nothing can exceed its fertility, beauty, or grandeur. As to climate, it seems to be a resolution of all the finer elements. In the same enclosure you observe the tropical and the northern fruits: the orange and pomegranate, blended with the apple, pear, and cherry of the north; all growing in rich and harmonious luxuriance. The mountains seem to streeh to heaven and kiss the hand of God in thankfulness for his blessings. Indeed, 'all but the face of man is divine.'"

If we turn from New Leon to New Mexico, we are struck with its new features and resources. The letter of Lieutenant Abert, with which we have been favored, opens upon the mines of precious metals which that province produces:

Extract of a letter from Lieut. Abert, Corps of Topographical Engineers, dated

"SANTA FE, October 7, 1846.

"In compliance with instructions from Lieut. Emory (who has despatched for California with Gen. Kearney) to make a survey of New Mexico, I left here last Tuesday for the gold mines.

"The trip was highly interesting. The [illegible] south of this city, and about twelve miles west of the Chihuahua road. We staid at the house of Senor Don Campbell, a liberal gentleman, and a man of extensive possessions in this mineral region. He showed us his mines of gold, copper, and lead, and loaded us with as many specimens of the ores as we could carry. The copper ores contain gold and silver; in fact, are rich with these precious metals, in the valleys are found large lumps of native gold. Mr. Campbell had obtained two—one worth about $900, the other about $700. He showed me a piece worth fifteen dollars, and has much gold, which has been obtained by the use of quicksilver; but, as mineralogical specimens, this last is of course of no value.

"I have boxed up the specimens procured, and shall forward them by the first opportunity.

"I have given some attention to the mode pursued here in washing the earths and grinding the ores, and shall be able to compile a good report upon the subject.

"An express from Gen. Kearney arrived last night. We shall send answers by the battalion of Mormons, which will soon pass on its way to California.

"My winter will probably be spent at Santa Fe, surveying, wandering among old churches, gleaning old traditions, and making sketches of whatever appears curious or interesting."

Extract of a letter from Lieut. Emory, Corps of Topographical Engineers, of Gen. Kearney's command.

OCTOBER 3, 1846.

"Since my letter of yesterday an express has arrived from Col. Price, announcing his arrival at Santa Fe, but it does not bring one letter or one paper.

"You will see that the General is taking the Gila route. I have been unremitting in my exertions to ascertain and to show the advantages of this route.

"When we shall have completed this march we shall have acquired by conquest all the country north and west of the route.

"We are dreadfully in the dark in regard to intelligence from the United States; no mail having been received since we took possession."

DRAGOON CAMP (NEAR JOYA VILLAGE,)

Rio Grande, October 2, 1846.

To the Editor of the Union:

On the spur of the occasion—an unlooked-for opportunity of sending a letter—I sit down upon the grass to give you an imperfect sketch of the progress of our arms in this remote quarter.

General Kearney has conquered New Mexico in a march. The Governor sent repeated messages for negotiation or delay, but we marched steadily on, and a force double our own in numbers abandoned one of the strongest defiles in North America and dispersed. Gen. Armijo retreated precipitately with the myrmidoms of his despotic rule, losing his whole battery of eight pieces. The glorious stars and stripes now float over the Plaza of Santa Fe.

The province has been occupied in its whole extent. But a kindly treatment and the institution of a just government—but, above all, expeditions to put down the robber tribes of mountain Indians, have caused a complete affiliation.

On the 25th instant the General marched from Santa Fe with three hundred of the dragoons, on our perilous and romantic expedition to the Pacific Ocean, to conquer and establish a government for another province of imperial magnitude.—Twelve hundred miles of mountain and desert are before us; our route by the Rio Gila is only partially known by trappers. It had been folly to take our poor faithful horses, and all are mounted upon mules.

We have much faith in the unvarying fortune of our leader; and, shall we succeed in conquering California and in erecting a free government there, what troops will have endured the labors and met with the important success of his? What force of near equal strength will have worked out so abiding and national results?

I say it, who perhaps should not, the nation will then owe a great debt to the first dragoons. Although we have of late felt greatly slighted and hurt, (and promotions that we have long regularly been entitled to have not been received,) still we patiently devote every energy to the great work before us, and will *bide our time*.

Need I speak of the judicious selection of General Kearney for the high duties and powers entrusted to him in this region? His calm and able establishment of a civil government on the ruins of a despotic anarchy, have met the highest expectations of his friends. General and Governor, with his honors and powers, we can scarcely realize that he is no longer simply our colonel.

An express has this moment arrived with authentic information of the lamented death of Captain Allen, (dragoons,) lieutenant colonel of a battalion of Mormons. Capt. Cooke is appointed in his place, and will return immediately to Santa Fe to take command of that battalion and Captain Hudson's mounted company of volunteers for California. He will march with [illegible]

We have not had a mail since we marched into Santa Fe, the 18th of August!—This has been exceedingly annoying, and probably injurious to the public service.

In haste, yours,
CALIFORNIA.

From Gen. Wool's Command.

Correspondence of the Courier and Inquirer.

CAMP ON THE RIO GRANDE,
OCTOBER 11th, 1846.

The advance of the army under Gen. Wool arrived here day before yesterday. We made the distance (187 miles) in eleven marching days, through prairie country, with a burning sun. The advance consists of Major Bonneville's command of three companies of the sixth infantry and one company of Kentucky volunteers; two companies of Illinois volunteers, under command of Major H. L. Webb: the flying artillery, under Capt, Washington; two regiments of dragoons, under Col. Harney; two companies of the first regiment Illinois volunteers, under Capt. Morgan; and Col. Yell's regiment of Arkansas mounted men; together with a train of about two hundred wagons, each drawn by six mules. The masterly and able manner in which the moving of this force was planned and carried out has gratified all military men in camp, and resulted to the entire satisfaction of the General. Not a man was lost or died on the road, and not a wagon or mule was lost.

We have just learned of the surrender of Monterey to Gen. Taylor, and that an armistice had been concluded for eight weeks. With us it is only rumor; and to day our General takes formal possession of the town of Presidio, and will move on towards Monclova in three or four days, so as to be in striking distance of Gen. Taylor, should he require our services. The two regiments of Illinois volunteers are yet back. The first, under Colonel Hardin, will probably arrive to-morrow; the other will not be here for ten days.

The river at this place is about three hundred yards wide, and very rapid and turbid, like the Mississippi or Missouri. Its water is pleasant, soft, and cool for the climate. The whole train and the remainder of the troops will cross to-day, in boats brought on in wagons, which we are now putting together. It is matter of surprise to me even, who have been always present, how such a force could be marched the distance we have, in the months of August, September, and October, with so little sickness, and, comparatively speaking, no loss of life; for, out of all the troops, not twenty-five have died. At least the same number would probably have died had they been at their homes.

Gen Wool deserves much credit for his untiring industry and perseverance. His office is no sinecure, for all his time is fully employed. He looks well, is in fine spirits, and has more patience than I conceived it possible for any man to have in his situation. He is a strict disciplinarian, but just and impartial to all. All the army are pleased with him, and his "go-ahead" disposition shows us he will give us a fight if it can be obtained.

The country from the Nueces to this place is a barren waste, badly watered, and not fit for cultivation. Here the country is fine; the sugar-cane and tropical fruits flourish finely when cultivated. There is plenty of corn, sheep, and goats. So you see we shall not suffer when our supplies give out, though we have enough for sixty days. I enclose the General's proclamation of the 9th:

"HEADQUARTERS,
CAMP ON THE RIO GRANDE,
"Near Presidio, October 9, 1846.

"SOLDIERS: After a long and tedious march, you have arrived on the banks of the Rio Grande. In the performance of this service the Commanding General has witnessed with the greatest pleasure your patience, good order, and perseverance, under many deprivations and hardships. All have done their duty, and in a manner that reflects the highest credit on both officers and men. From this remark he would not except his Staff, who have actively and zealously devoted themselves to the service; whilst Captain Cross has been eminently successful in forwarding the long train of supplies without delay or serious accident.

To-morrow you will cross the Rio Grande, and occupy the territory of our enemies. We have not come to make war upon the people or peasantry of the country, but to compel the Government of Mexico to render justice to the United States. The people, therefore, who do not take up arms against the United States and remain quiet and peaceable at their homes, will not be molested or interfered with, either as regards their persons or property; and all those who furnish supplies will be treated kindly, and whatever is received from them will be liberally paid for.

It is expected of the troops that they will observe the most rigid discipline and subordination. All depredations on the property or persons of the people of the country are strictly forbidden, and any soldier or follower of the camp, who may so far forget his duty as to violate this injunction will be severely punished.

By command of Brigadier Gen. WOOL.
JAMES H. PRENTISS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

A PLUMB FOR THE OFFICIAL ORGAN.—There is a paper in Indiana, calling itself the Indiana Democrat, which aspires, and we admit with success, to place itself at the very head of the purely POLK press. In a recent number the following paragraph appears:

"The *President planned* the brilliant battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma and Monterey, and is entitled to *as much* or *more credit* for the successful result of them than General Taylor is.—The wisdom, efficiency, and promptness of the present Administration are seen and appreciated by all sensible men, who are not wilfully blinded, and time will only make it more apparent."

We must have this in the official organ. It will not do to let the court journal be outdone as a courtier. How gratified Mr. Polk will be to hear that he did so much, nay *more* than Gen. Taylor, at the brilliant battles of the 8th and 9th of May on the Rio Grande! It is true that Mr. Polk did not know that the battles were to be fought till they were over, and he heard of them and the success of the American arms at the same time. But what of that!

[*Baltimore Patriot.*

SANTA ANNA'S LEG.—Santa Anna's leg, the which he lost by the French, which was buried with honors, but subsequently was exhumed and kicked about in derision, it appears by a letter in the New York Commercial, has been recovered from a young man, who had obtained possession of it, in hope that some time he might make a good speculation out of it. It was respectfully burried by the new authorities.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Legislature of Rhode Island have elected JOHN H. CLARK (Whig) United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March next. He takes the place of the Hon. James F. Simmons.

The War Department has authorized the payment of two dollars, to any citizen, non-commissioned officer or soldier for each able bodied recruit that may be brought to a U. S. rendezvous.

OREGON RAILROAD.—The Oregon Railroad project is not dead yet. A meeting in favor of the scheme was held in Louisville, on the 5th inst. at which Mr. Whitney, the originator, dwelt at much length upon its advantages and practicability.

From the N. O. Picayune Extra.

LATE FROM THE ARMY.

Mier Mexico, Oct. 31st 1846.

Gentlemen:—I have again taken advantage of a cessation of hostilities, to return home, and am now speeding on my way as fast as possible. We left Monterey on the morning of the 24th October with a train of fifty wagons, escorted by a detachment of dragoons under Lieutenant Campbell.

We have in our company a number of wounded officers and men, and others who have been discharged on account of sickness. Capt. Gatlin, of the 7th Infantry, who was wounded in the arm in storming the town of, and has likewise since been sick, is on his way to recruit his health among the hospitable citizens of New Orleans. Capt. Downing, of the Mississippi regiment, who was wounded in the arm in the attack on the town, is also with us, on his way home. There was still a great deal of sickness at Monterey when we left. Maj. Lear was very low, not expected to live. Col. McClung is recovering fast. Gen. Butler is able to ride about. I called on the commanding officers just before leaving and found them in good spirits. All send compliments and kind wishes to their friends.

Gen. Taylor assured me that he should make no movement further than to take possession of Saltillo, until he received reinforcements. The volunteer and regular troops had been so reduced by sickness and death, and by discharges, that his forces were too weak for the responsible work before him. The people at Monterey and this side, seem more spiteful towards us than ever. From the former place they are constantly moving towards San Luis Potosi. I am so confident in the wisdom of our Government, that I am sure a new policy will be pursued in the future operations of our army in Mexico. It is useless to *conciliate*—this has been demonstrated. It is useless to expand our means in the enemy's country, for they charge the highest prices, and receive our money with one handwhilst they would cut our throats with the other. As to their *divisions*, they do us more harm than good. We must whip them into a family union before we can negotiate with them. They must be compelled to become either Mexicans or Americans,and those who choose to preserve their nationality must do so at once, and organize a government that shall be responsible.

Our first day's march was to Martin, the next to Rock River, 12 miles from Cerralvo, and the third to Cerralvo. The place is now very dull and sickly, half the people suffering with fever and ague. Major Lewis of New Orleans, who is with us, introduced me to a Mexican family at Cerralvo, with whom we dined. The dinner was very excellent, but served up in the most primitive style. No knives or forks were furnished us, but we had already learned how to do without [illegible] bones for handles, or was cut up into blessed mouthfuls. As to the thick soup and thin hash, all we had to do was to tear off a slip of tortilla, which is as tough as rotten leather, bend it into a scoop, dip up the food, *and eat spoon and all*! It requires a little practice to do this adroitly, but we had already got the hang of it. Boiled eggs were brought on. They were cooked soft, the shells being merely scalded, and set in little cakes of raw dough.

The tops were opened, and a little stick about three inches long and of about the size of a large knitting-needle, handed to each of us. As Lewis did all the spanish for both, I looked to him for instructions how to eat with these sucks. He was at the same time turning side glances to see me begin. At last I asked him to show me, as the job appeared as difficult as eating soup with a knitting-needle.—After hesitating a moment, in evident confusion, the Major "fessed, cold," and inquired of the Senora. She informed us that the sticks were to stir in the salt, after which the eggs were to be sucked. How stupid we were not to have understood this simple process!

Just before reaching Punta Aguda, we met Capt. Arnold, 2d Dragoons, with 125 wagons, twenty or thirty Sutler's wagons, a detachment of Georgia troops, and two companies of the 2d Infantry, on his way to Monterey. The Captain had his hands full, but conducted his long train with admirable skill having drilled them to manœvre by the sound of the bugle. He likewise had a detachment of dragoons. At Punta Aguda we halted, took a bath, refreshed the mules, and continued on to Chichironi creek, within one day's march of Mier. A short distance on this side of Punta Aguda, we met Col May, with a detachment of dragoons. The country through which we passed this day is barred, but abounds with game of various kinds. The next day we reached St. Joseph's Plain, and encamped near a rancho, on the banks of the Rio Grande.

Point Isabel, Nov. 4.

Gentlemen:—I am waiting impatiently for a steamship to start for New Orleans. The Virginia is here, and will probably start to-morrow, but there are about two hundred persons who wish to go in her. I am looking for a chance, but am not sure of getting off on her.

Maj. Dashiel is here also waiting impatiently for a conveyance. He informs that before leaving Monterey, a messenger had arrived, six days from Gen. Wool. That officer was within a short distance of Monclover, with his command, and with fifty days provisions.—It was understood at Monterey that Gen. Wool had been ordered by General Taylor to send a detachment of his troops to Chihuahua, and then join the Army at Monterey. I think you will find I am correct in my opinion that no important movement will be made by Gen. Taylor until he receives considerable reinforcements. His own opinion on the subject is ceatainly pretty good evidence.

THE VERY LATEST FROM MONTEREY.

We yesterday received, after our main news from the army was made up, a letter from a distinguished officer of the American Army at Monterey, which is three days later than anything we have seen. That portion of it in relation to Bustamente, we look upon as rather doubtful, although the old General may have been sent up in the neighborhood of Chihuahua and Senora, to look after Gen. Wool. We make extracts from the letter, which is dated

Monterey, Oct. 29, 1846.

Poor Ridgely is dead. He was buried yesterday and is mourned by the entire Army. Maj. Lear will not live twenty-four hours longer. We have late news from San Luis de Potosi to the effect that Santa Anna was there with 12,000 men and no less than *thirty-seven generals*! He was recruiting daily, that his intentions were not known. It is rumored that Bustamente has gone north, in the direction of Chihuahua, the meet Gen. Wool, and farther it is positively asserted that the Indians are killing and laying waste all before them in the latter State. Not a line more in the shape of news.

Yours, &c, &c.,

LATEST FROM SANTA FE.

Capt. Fitzpatrick arrived last evening from Gen. Kearney's camp, bearing important despatches from the Pacific.—From him we gather the following information.

When Gen. Kearney was about 175 miles south of Santa Fe, on the Rio Grande, near the place whence he would take a western direction for California, he met a company of sixteen persons who had been sent forward by Com. Stockton; with despatches for the Government, also for Gen. K. From them, it was learned that the American flag was flying over every town in Upper and Lower California. Those provinces were occupied by our troops. The Mexican Governor and forces had been driven out, and were pursued to the head of the Gulf of California.—They succeeded in escaping across the Colorado. Com. Stockton has five U. S. vessels with him, and is in entire command of the coast, which he keeps vigorously blockaded. Col Fremont is provisional Governor of the Californians. The Mexicans captured two Americans, one of whom was M. Cowie, of St. Louis, and flayed them to death. No further difficulty is apprehended in California, as the whole country is now in possession of Americans.

The route to California which Gen. K. has selected is very difficult. The distance is 650 miles. There is great scarcity of water and forage on the road. The company that brought in the despatches was on the road thirty-one days. It took with it fifty mules, in good condition for the trip, but all save eighteen had been lost, from scarcity of water and grass. In consequence of the information brought to Gen. Kearney, he ordered back to Santa Fe all of the Dragoons except one hundred, and availing himself of the services of the company that had just travelled the route, he gave to Capt. Fitzpatrick the Government despatches, with directions to the proceed to Washington without delay. Capts. Turner, Johnson and Moore Lieutenants, Hammond and Love, Capt. Emory, of the Topographical corps, Major Swords, Quartermaster, and Dr. Griffin, Surgeon, accompany Gen. K. to California.

Capt. Fitzpatrick stopped at Santa Fe only one day. The troops there were in good health. Although some apprehensions had been felt about provisions, Capt. F. says there will be an ample supply, as he met provision trains along the entire route. All the volunteers, except the detatchment under Maj. Gilpin, near Taos, and that under Lieut. Col. Jackson, were stationed at Santa Fe. There is a general lack of discipline, and confusion has prevailed ever since Gen. K. left. Lieut. Col. Jackson had met the Navagoes and Apaches, but they refused to make a treaty. He sent back to Santa Fe for sufficient reinforcements to enable him to make a vigorous campaign against those hostile tribes. No news had been receivdd from Chihuahua. Col. Doniphan was to proceed to that place to join General Wool. Colonel Price was to leave Santa Fe on the seventeenth of October, for California.

[*St. Louis Union.*

Our Forces.

Our forces in California and the Pacific are thus given in the Albany Argus. The force now in California, or to be there, consists of—

Stevenson's N. Y. volunteers, about	800
Fremont's carps, about	200
Rompyins' artillery,	200
Faunderoy's dragoons,	100
Gen. Kearney's dragoons	400
	1700

Com. Stockton, in the Congress, is now in command of the Pacific squadron.

The Columbus, 74, Com. Biddle, on her way home from China, is expected to go to the Pacific, when Com. B. will be in command; and will probably retain it until the arrival of Com. Shubrick, in the Independence. The latter will probably retain the command for the usual time.

The Columbus, 74, frigate Savannah, and sloop of war Warren, will return as soon as relieved. The Levant is now on her way home.

Beauties of the War.

The following is an extract of a letter from James S. Jackson, Esq., relative to Col. Marshall's Kentucky Regiment, dated in Texas, Sept, 23:

I hope by the next letter I write, to give you an account of improving health in the Regiment. You ought to see the men.—Their condition is a reproach to the Government. *They are barefooted, and some of them literally without breeches, many without hats and coats*, but they stand up as proud as if they were dressed in imperial purple. The Government *is in debt to this Regiment this day*, $75,000—it has received no pay whatever, and though paymasters pass and repass, it hath seen no signs of payment. Young men of education and intelligence, used to the luxuries of private life, are by this neglect *absolutely turned naked in a wild country*, and exposed to the climate and suffering from the weather, without any care for their condition on the part of the Government they serve. They would raise a row pretty quickly, but that they respect too highly the feelings of their own officers to place them in an awkward position, by drawing down on them the displeasure of the War Department.

Besides the above, the Kentucky Reporter states that upwards of 400 are reported to be on the sick list!

The Reporter thus concludes its comments upon the conduct of the Polk dynasty in relation to the Mexican war:

If ever such a miserable, bungling policy characterized the movement of a government pretending to understand the arts of war, we have never yet heard or read of it. It really seems to us that if Mr. Polk and his Secretary of War, Mr. Marcy, had set out with a view to see how many flagrant errors and gross blunders they could commit, in reference to this very Mexican war, they could not possibly have succeeded better than they have. When the bill comes to be footed up, the nation will be amazed at the extent to which the lives of our citizens have been literally sacrificed, and the treasure of the nation wasted, which might have been saved by a more judicious and wise policy on the part of our rulers. We have, however, said so much about these things, that we fear we may even tire the patience of our readers, who, we know, feel deeply in reference to the state of things which exist on the Mexican frontier.

British Naval Preparations.

The Globe, a paper peculiarly under the patronage of Lord Palmerston, publishes the following:—

Extraordinary Activity at Sheerness Dock-yard.—An Admiralty order has been received at her Majesty's dock-yard Sheerness, for the following ships of war to be brought forward for commissioning with all possible expedition, viz:—The Waterloo, 120 guns; the Hero, 120 guns; the Asia, 84 guns; the Ganges, 84 guns, and Monarch 84 guns; the Hawke, 72 guns; Achilles, 72 guns The following frigates are also nearly completed:—The Cornwall, 50 guns; Conquestador, 50 guns; Worcester 50 guns; and Chichester, 50 guns. Many want but few a stores to complete them, when they are to be immediately put into commission and sent upon foreign service. The artisans and mechanics have been homocilled for some time past to stop in the hours allowed for their meals, and to work until quite dark, so as to complete the orders of the Lords of the Admiralty for foreign equipment.

What can be the meaning or object of these hurried preparations? The largest and most powerful ships of war in the British navy are fitted and ordered for immediate service. The expenditure cannot surely be incurred for mere pastime or idle display. There must be some place to assail or protect—some injury to resent or some right to assert. But where the one or the other is, we are completely in the dark.

LAKE DISASTERS—LOSS OF LIFE.

Buffalo, Nov. 21,—11 P. M.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser has received accounts of the loss of the schooner Helen Strong, and Indian Queen; the beaching of the schooners Cleveland, Dayton, J. H. Lyon, U. S. H. Sizer, Chas. Howard, and Huron in the northwest gale of Thursday. Two passengers, a man and a woman, names not known, were lost off the Helen Strong, and four of the hands of the Osceola.

The Indian Queen was heavily loaded with goods, and was wrecked above the lower point of Dunkirk harbor. The Helen Strong, after losing her rudder and bursting a steam pipe, struck broadside against the rock coast, four miles above Barcelona. The Osceola was blown ashore four miles above the Helen Strong, and the rest of the sail craft are beached between this and Erie.

There is a break in the Welland canal—10 days to repair.—N. Y. Herald.

Late from the Squadron in the Pacific.

The New Orleans Picayune has the following accounts from Tepic, a city within a few miles of San Blas, to the 5th of September. After announcing Com. Stockton's declaration of blockade, it states that the Cyane was blockading the port of San Blas. The Cyane captured there two small Mexican national vessels, both from Mazatlan, one called the Solita, the other Sussna. Two boats had gone ashore from the Cyane and spiked several pieces of artillery in the town. They offered no offence to the inhabitants, but warned them against any intermeddling or hostile proceeding. It was believed at Tepic that Com. Stockton had despatched a vessel to each of the ports of Acapulco, Mazatlan and Guayamas.

Speaking Out!

The Philadelphia Sun thus concludes an excellent article on the Mexican War:—"Three victories over the army of Mexico, wreath our brows with glory—but in respect to Mexico, they have established her claims to valor and skill by the losses we have sustained in the conflict. Glorious as were our triumphs, they have been dearly bought by some of the best blood of the country—and an immense outlay of money. We are now told that the war has scarcely *commenced!* And why?—Because we have despised our enemy, instead of giving him full credit for what twenty years of civil warfare entitled him to—courage, skill and military experience. "No enemy is so contemptible as to be held in derision," says an old proverb, the truth of which we are now beginning to learn, from the delay of our conquest of the city of Mexico. In fact, we have underrated Mexican courage, ferocity, and martial skill, by confounding semi-barbarism with National cowardice. Mr. Polk has manifested a most remarkable delusion on this point. We have been assured by the "*Union*," from the first, that one blow would bring Mexico to terms—and see her suing at our feet for the boon of peace! But it is evident, that Mexico considers the war as *just opening*, and that *she* will only consider it *commenced* when *Santa Anna* has fought a battle! Should that battle, which Heaven avert, prove disasterous to the American arms—we shall have to thank Mr. Polk for all its consequences, in having *provided* the Mexicans with a General in whose skill and valor they reposed unbounded confidence."

PROGRESS OF THE PLOT.

It will be seen by the intelligence in our paper to-day from Santa Fe that Gen. Kearney, *acting under the instructions from the President of the United States* has established a Territorial Government in Mexico, and filled the various offices from Governor downwards with such men as were on the ground, and as will doubtless 'go it blind' for any schemes of plunder and aggrandizement, which the Administration has yet to unfold. It strikes us as rather cool even for our present Executive, this taking possession, *vi et armis*, of the territory of a foreign power, and, without consulting the legislative branch of the Government proceeding to annex such territory to the Union and place it up under the control of officers who are of course to be paid for their participation in the fraud by copious draughts on the U. S. Treasury! By what law, human or divine, in the Constitution or out of it are such proceedings to be justified? Do President Polk and his advisers flatter themselves that the power of Annexation, without limit, had been conferred upon the Administration by the People, and that the Free States will consent that the territory thus wrested from Mexico shall go to enlarge the dominions of Slavery? They may see in the Wilmot Proviso the hand writing on the wall, foretelling the defeat of their iniquitos schemes. There is a point beyond which even Northern subserviency will not dare to go. Wait and see!—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Western Telegraphic Line.

In answer to inquiries from various editors who are desirous of arranging for congressional and legislative reports, and for the transaction of other intelligence, it is proper to state, for my associates as well as myself, that the progress of the telegraph line which I am now constructing across the Alleghany mountains, warrants belief that "the lightning line" will be IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION TO THE OHIO RIVER by the first of January. A substantial "iron cord," and not frail copper thread, is now stretched from Philadelphia beyond Chambersburg; and the advance parties in constructing the work will be at the Ohio river on the 1st of December.

The extension of the line thence to Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis, as well as to cities on the lakes, will be prosecuted with steady energy, unchecked by winter storms or other obstacles, (active operations having also been commenced along the lake line) and every effort will be made by my associates, as well as myself, to complete the connexion between the "Atlantic and the Mississippi" in the shortest practicable time, and in a manner most satisfactory to the public.

HENRY O'REILLY.

Philadelphia Exchange, November 17, 1646.

FATAL EFFECTS OF GAS.

The writer of an obituary notice of Mrs. M. G. Bull, of Westfield, Mass. published in the News Letter, states the following circumstances as to the cause of her death:—"In August last, she spent a night at a hotel in Boston; her sleeping room was lighted by gas; not knowing the proper mode of extinguishing it, she succeeded in blowing it out, but left the gas running in the room all night; unless a window had been left up, she would undoubtedly have perished. When she awoke, her lungs were oppressed, and respiration difficult. The following day she ascended to the top of the State House and to the top of Bunker Hill Monument and soon after had a slight hœmorrhage from the lungs. October 6th, she bled copiously, and continued to do so each day until the 14th, and died on the 26th."

THE ENGLISH POTATO CROP.

The Journal of Commerce, publishes the following extract of a letter dated Liverpool 31st Oct. 1846. "The potato failure is now found to be more partial than anticipated. Some fields looked upon as totally consumed, on turning them over have been found to be in a perfectly good state of preservation, and not only in quality, but also in quantity."

From the Cleveland Herald Extra.

DISASTERS BY THE GALE.

1 Steamer and 17 Vessels ashore Lives Lost.

The gale of Thursday and Thursday night was destructive to shipping and life below. The New Orleans came in this evening and, we copy the following memoranda furnished the Plaindealer.

The New Orleans made Erie on the night of the gale, escaping narrowly, and the steamer Madison made that port, with the loss of her smoke pipes and encountering much peril.

MEMORANDA BY CAPT. J. G. NICKERSON.—It was reported at Erie, that six vessels were ashore between that place and Barcelona, and that all hands were supposed to be lost on three of them.

Ashore on the east end of Peninsula, at Erie, schr. United States, and J. H. Lyon.

Ashore on the west end, C. Howard and Dayton.

Schr. B. H. Sizer ashore on the main land three miles below Erie, in bad condition.

Schr. Haron ashore South off the piers at Erie, bilged.

Eight miles west of Erie, brig John Hancock ashore.

At Ashstabula, three masted schooner—the Oneida ashore east of the piers.

At 1, P. M. past brig Mayflower off Ashtabula, bound up.

Twelve miles West of Ashtabula, schr. Racine, as supposed, ashore.

Schr. Alps at Erie, safe.

Brig Europe, aground in Grand River, safe.

REPORTED SURRENDER OF CHIHUAHUA.—The Lexington (Missouri) Express of the 3d inst., says:—"A gentleman of this city informs us that he perused a letter, a day or two since, which had been received at Camden, giving the particulars of the surrender of Chihuahua to the forces under Gen. Wool. The army, it seems, entered the city without resistance; the American Flag was saluted by the citizens and after a few hours had elapsed, the American officers were invited to partake of a splendid dinner, which had been prepared for them by the Chihuahuans.—That, we should say, was rather a new mode of capturing an enemy's town."

GEN. KEARNEY.—We learn that orders have been issued by the War Department to General Kearney, in which he is permitted, with his staff, to return to the United States *next spring*, provided all things remain quiet in California. If he leaves at the time permitted by the Department he will probably reach here by the month of August next. His return to the United States, however, will entirely depend upon the state of affairs in California.—*St. Louis Republican.*

ARMY WANTS.

The Government has advertised for 10,000 army blankets, 100,000 yards of Cotton Flannel, 280,000 yards of unbleached Cotton, 150,000 yards of shirting, 2000 uniform dragoon caps, 8000 engineer, artillery and infantry caps, 180,000 pairs of laced bootees, 10,000 dozens woolen stockings.

The New Orleans Bulletin says:—"Among the sales of flour yesterday, were upwards of two thousand barrels destined for direct shipment to Algiers.,'

Speaking of the low stage of water in the Western rivers, the St. Louis Union says:

"Thousands upon thousands of bushels of grain would have reached this point before this, on its way to a final market, but for the difficulty of freighting at reasonable rates; and large quantities of other produce have been detained on the upper streams from the same cause. Give us but a good stage of water, and fifty thousand square miles of country will begin to pour down its products in almost inexhaustible quantities."

MARRIED IN THE STREET.—We find the following statement in a Western paper:

"MARRIED, in the streets of Vicksburg, near the Perry Landing, on Sunday, the 4th ultimo, by N. G. Brydone, Esq., Mr. WILLIS G. WHEELER, of Madison county, Mississippi, to Mis CATHARINE SMITH. The parties were removing westward, and, as the boat was waiting for them, they would not take time to go to a house offered them, but, with a touch of romance, had the ceremony performed in the street, and went on their way rejoicing.

A WEDDING ON THE SOUND.—A loving couple, names unknown, were united in the bonds of Wedlock yesterday in the cabin of the steamboat Traveller, on her passage from New Haven to this city. The ceremony was performed by one of the passengers, a highly respectable clergyman. [N. Y. Sun.

MARRIED, on the 1st instant, on board the steamer Die Vernon, by Esquire Waugh, of Scott county, Missouri, Mr. BAPTISTE VRAN to Madam CHARLOTTE HOFEMAN.

The happy groom is a Spaniard, who had just arrived from the Rio Grande; the fair bride, a widow, was taken from the ship which brought her from Germany, and the first time they met was on board the Die Vernon, where each had taken passage for this place. Neither could understand a word the other said, but the enamored Spaniard, with eyes and gestures, and an occasional aid of an interpreter, so vigorously urged his suit, that, on the second day out from New Orleans, the widow surrendered, and the following day, there happening to be a justice of the Peace on board, they were married.

[St. Louis Republican

Somerset Lyceum,

Will meet at the Lyceum room on Friday evening next, at 6 o'clock.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION.

Should the courts be prevented from charging Jurors in criminnal cases.

Essayist, E. A. Scull. Declaimer, T. E. Ogden.

A. H. COFFROTH, Sec'y.

Cumberland Market.

Flour,	per barrel,	$4 50 a 5 00
Wheat,	per bushel,	80 a 0 90
Rye,	"	50 a 0 60
Corn,	"	50 a 0 60
Oats,	"	30 a 0 35
Potatoes	"	00 a 0 37
Apples,	"	0 00 a 0 00
" dried	"	50 75
Peaches dried	"	0 75 a 1 00
Butter,	per pound,	00 a 0 00
Beef,	"	4 a 0 5
Veal,	"	5 a 0 6
Chickens,	per dozen,	1 25 a 1 50
Eggs,	"	15 a 0 18
Stone Coal,	per bushel,	7 0 9

Pittsburgh Market.

Flour,	$3 50 a 3 62
Wheat	0 60 a 0 00
Rye	32 a 34
Corn	33 a 35
Oats	0 a 25
Barley,	33 a 40
Bacon, hams, per lb	5 a 6
Pork	00 a 00
Lard,	6 a 7
Tallow, rendered	6 a 00
" rough	4 a 00
Butter, in kegs,	7 a 8
" roll,	9 a 10
Cheese Western Reserve	6 a 7
" Goshen,	00 a 10
Apples green, per barrel,	75 a 1 50
" dried per bushel,	45 a 50
Peaches,	1 20 a 1 25
Potatoes, Mercer	00 a 00
" Neshannocks	40 a 44
Seeds, Clover	3 25 a 3 50
" Timothy	1 25 a 1 37
" Flaxseed	75 a 0 00
Wool	16 a 26

BANK NOTE LIST.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

STANDARD—GOLD AND SILVER

Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh, Banks,	par
Philadelphia Banks,	par
Girard Bank	par
United States Bank,	25
Bank of Germantown	par
Monongahela Bank Brownsville	4
Bank of Gettysburg	1
Bank of Chester County	par
Bank of Chambersburg	1¼
Bank of Delaware,	par
Bank of Susquehanna County	2
Bank of Montgomery County	par
Bank of Northumberland	par
Bank of Lewistown	par
Bank of Middleton,	1¼
Carlisle Bank	1¼
Columbia Bank and Bridge Co.	par
Doylestown Bank	par
Erie Bank	1
Franklin Bank, Washington	1
Farmers' Bank Reading	par
Farmers Bank Bucks County	par
Farmer's & Drover's Bank Waynesb'g	1¼
Farmers' Bank Lancaster	par
Lancaster Co. Bank	"
Lancaster Bank	"
Harrisburg Bank	1¼
Honesdale Bank	"
Lebanon Bank	"
Miners' Bank Pottsville	1¼
Wyoming Bank	1¼
Northampton bank	"
York Bank	"
State Scrip, Exchange bank Pitts., Mer. and Manf's B	1 par
Issued by solvent Banks	2

Ohio.

Mount Pleasant	1¼
Steubenville, (F. & M.)	"
St. Clairville	"
Marietta	"
New Lisbon	"
Cincinnati banks,	"
Columbus	"
Circleville	"
Zanesville	"
Putnam	"
Wooster	"
Massillon	"
Sandusky	"
Geauga	"
Norwalk	"
Xenia	"
Cleveland Bank	"
Dayton	"
Franklin Bank of Columbus,	"
Chillicothe	"
Scioto	2
Lancaster	10
Hamilton	13
Granville	45
Commercial Bank of Lake Erie	1¼
Farmers Bank Canton	30
Urbana	45

Virginia,

Eastern solvent banks	1
Wheeling and Branches,	"

Indiana.

State Bank and branches,	2
State Scrip, $5's	2

Illinois.

State Bank	50 | Shawnetown —

Missouri.

State bank	2

Tennessee.

Memphis	3 | Other solvent banks 3

North Carolina.

All solvent banks	2

South Carolina,

All solvent banks	2

New England,

New England	1

New York.

New York city par	Other banks 1

Maryland.

Baltimore par	— Other banks 1

Kentucky,

All solvent Banks	1

SOMERSET HERALD.

SOMERSET, PA.,

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1846.

V. B. PALMER Esq. of Philadelphia at his *Real Estate and Coal Office*, is our authorized *Agent* for obtaining *Advertisements and Subscription* for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz:—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston.

☞John Gay, Esq., at Donegal, Westmoreland County, is our authorized Agent to take subscriptions and make collections for us, to whom our patrons there are requested to make payment.

The Army News?

Late and interesting news from our Armies will be found in to-day's paper; in addition to which we would add here, that the editor of the New Orleans Bulletin has been informed by an officer just from Matamoras, that Gen Taylor had abandoned all idea of marching upon San Luis, as the difficulties which must be encountered between Saltillo and that place were almost insurmountable. It was doubtful whether he would even advance as far as Saltillo until he should have received reinforcements. The Government had requested him to send 4000 men under Gen. Patterson to Tampico, but he had declined to comply with the request, and would not part with any portion of his force, believing the whole of it to be necessary to maintain his position and keep up his communications.

At present Gen. Taylor has 400 wagons, which make a weekly trip between Monterey and Camargo. The Rio Grande is said to be uncommonly low.

The State of New Mexico.

Gen. Kearney, it appears, after his bloodless conquest of that Province, proceeded to organize a Government for New Mexico—appointed a Governor—a Secretary—a Treasurer—a District Attorney—an Auditor and a Bench of Judges. In doing so he no doubt acted under instructions of our Government, and is therefore not to be censured for any of his proceedings. But, asks the Richmond Whig, "what provision of the Constitution, or what law enacted by Congress in pursuance of its requirements, confers this high and responsible power upon any military officer? Why, the President himself is invested with no such authority. Nay, the President and Senate combined can only exercise the appointing power over territories first called into existence by our laws. How, then, can the President authorize and instruct Gen. Kearney to do what he has no right to do himself?" We shall like to see what Mr. Polk will have to say on this subject in his forthcoming annual Message.

Volunteers for Mexico.

The official orders making requisition of volunteers for Mexico, are given in another column. We learn from the Pittsburgh Gazette, that the "Duquesne Grays" have accepted the terms of service, which are that those who volunteer serve to the end of the war, unless sooner discharged by Goverament. The "Westmoreland Guards," says the Greensburgh Republican, had a meeting on Monday of last week, when sixty-two members agreed to turn out, and it was supposed the requisite number for a full company would be raised in a few days.

Illness of Mr. Adams.

The venerable John Quincy Adams was seized with paralysis on the 19th ultimo, which rendered him insensible for a time; but at the date of the latest accounts his physicians had strong hopes of his recovery.

Congress.

Congress meets next Monday. The President's Message will probably be sent in on Tuesday—and we expect to receive a copy of it in time for our paper on Tuesday following.

☞John M. Forster, Esq., has been appointed Judge, in the room of Judge Bell, of Chester county, lately promoted to the Supreme Bench.

☞Mr. Young, the Governor elect of New York, is not seriously ill, as had been represented, but in the enjoyment of vigorous health—so says the Buffalo Express.

☞On the 20th ult, a boiler in one of the Foundries at Pittsburgh exploded, by which accident two men were killed and several dangerously injured.

☞Since the last arrival from Liverpool, there has been a decline in the prices of flour and grain in the eastern cities.

☞The Baltimore papers are urging the Railroad company to renewed efforts to extend their road to Pittsburgh.

Requisition for Troops.

General Orders--No. 6.

HEAD QUARTERS, Adjt. Gen's. Office
Harrisburgh, Nov. 18, 1846.

Sir:—The *Commander in-Chief* announces to the Volunteer Soldiers of Pennsylvania, that a requisition has been made by the President of the United States, bearing date the 16th day of November, instant, for ONE REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEERS of this State, to consist of ten companies, and to *serve to the end of the War with Mexico unless sooner discharged*, on the conditions stated in the requisition, a copy of which is hereto annexed. Pittsburgh is designated as place of rendezvous.

The *Commander-in-Chief* with great confidence expects, that those companies which patriotically tendered their services upon the request of the President of the 19th of May last, will promptly comply with the present requisition. It will be perceived that the present requisition is susceptible of a different construction from the former one, as to the term of service. It will therefore be distinctly understood, that all offers of service made now, will be in reference to the terms of the last requisition. As the services of all those who have already volunteered will not be required to fill the call now made, the annexed rule marked A, for making the selection has been adopted

It will be perceived by reference to the present requisition, that each company is to consist of 80 privates; but if the number on being mustered does not fall below 64 effective men in a company, it will be received. The strictest attention to the requirements in regard to the age and physical ability of the men, should be observed.

Each Captain or Commanding Officer is required to report within ten days after he shall have received this order, to the Adjutant General at Harrisburgh.—As soon as the reports are received, the selection of ten companies will be made, and those whose services are accepted will receive immediate orders to march to the place of rendezvous, where the officers will be elected, and the regiment inspected and mustered into the service of the United States

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
GEORGE W. BOWMAN,
Adj't. Gen'l.

NOTE A.—The selection will be made according to the following rule:

The company which is first ready to march computing the time from the receipt of this order, will be first accepted. For example:—If one Commanding officer shall report his company ready to march, within one day after the day on which this order is delivered to him, another within two days and another within three days, &c., they will be accepted according to the order of time in which they are respectively ready to march.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Nov. 16, 1846

Sir:—In my communication of the 19th of May last, your Excellency was requested to organize six regiments of Volunteers, under the act of the 13th of that month, to be held in readiness for public service.

The President now directs me to notify your Excellency that one Infantry Regiment of Volunteers, from your State, is required for immediate service, and to continue therein during the war with Mexico, unless sooner discharged. The Regiment will consist of

Field and Staff.	1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 1 Major, 1 Adjutant—a lieutenant of one of the companies but not in addition.
Non-commissioned Staff.	1 Sergeant Major, 1 Quarter master Sergeant, 2 Principal musicians, and

10 companies, each of which is to consist of 1 Captain, 1 First Lieutenant, 2 Second Lieutenants, 4 Sergeants, 4 Corporals, 2 Musicians, and 80 Privates.

Should the number of Privates, on being mustered, not fall below 64 effective men in a company, it will be received.

Pittsburgh is designated as the place of of rendezvous for the several companies as fast as they shall be organized, and where they may be further organized into a regiment, if not already done under a previous call. The regiment will be inspected and mustered into service by an officer, or officers of the United States Army, who will in every case be instructed to receive no man who is in years apparently over forty-five, or under eighteen, or who is not of Physical strength and vigor. To this end, the inspector will be accompanied by a Medical Officer of the Army, and the volunteer will be submitted to his examination. It is respectfully suggested, that public notice of these requirements will prevent much disappointment to the zealous and patriotic citizens of your State, who may be disposed to volunteer.

By the enclosed copy of an act authorizing the President to call for volunteers, it will be perceived that all the field and company officers, with volunteers taken into the service of the United States, are to be appointed and commissioned, or such as have been appointed and commissioned in accordance with the laws of the State whence they are taken; and I would suggest the extreme importance to the public service, that the Officers of the above Regiment be judiciously selected.

By an Act of Congress, above referred to, it will also be seen that the terms of service are for "twelve months, or to the end of the war, unless sooner discharged." And it may be that the Regiments which have been enrolled in your State and are now in readiness to enter the service, may regard their offer as made with reference to the former period. Should this be so, your Excellency will cause them to be informed that the engagement, required by this requisition, is to the end of the war with Mexico, unless sooner discharged, and on this condition only, will their service be required. With this understanding, one of these regiments (to be selected by your excellency) will be accepted. If the modifications suggested should not be acceptable to any of those regiments which have tendered their services, you are respectfully requested to proceed without delay to enrol and organize one in fulfilment of this requisition.

It may be proper to remark, that the law provides for the clothing (in money) and subsistence of the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of volunteers who are received into the service of the United States.

In respect to clothing, the law requires that the volunteers shall furnish their own clothing, for which purpose it allows to each non-commissioned officer, musician and private, three dollars and fifty cents per month, during the time he shall be in the service of the United State. In order that the volunteers, who shall be mustered into service, under this requisition, may be enabled to provide themselves with good and sufficient clothing, the commutation allowence for six months (twenty-one dollars) will be advanced to each non-commissioned officer, musician and private, after being mustered into service, but only with the express condition that the volunteer has already furnished himself with six months' clothing—this fact to be certified to the Paymaster by the Captain of the company—or that the amount thus advanced, shall be applied, under the supervision of his Captain, to the object contemplated by law. In this latter case, the advance commutation for clothing will be paid on the Captain's certificate that he is satisfied it will be so applied.

In respect to subsistence before arriving at the place of rendezvous, and for travelling home from the discharge, the allowance is fifty cents for every twenty miles distance.

The President requests that you will be as prompt as possible in the arrangement of this whole matter, in order that the volunteers may be ready for immediate service. Officers of the Quarter-master, and Subsistence Department, will be immediately ordered to the place of rendezvous, with funds to defray the necessary expences which may be incurred.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War.

His Excellency FRANCIS R. SHUNK,
Gov. of Pennsylvania, Harrisburgh.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 23—5 P. M.

An explosion took place, about ten o'clock this morning, at the powder mills of James Beatty, Esq., situate seven miles from Baltimore, on the York road. There were two reports, each of which were distinctly heard and felt in the city. Every house was shaken, and the windows caused to rattle like unto the effects of an earthquake. There were, it is said, over four hundred kegs of powder blown up, and the loss of property is, therefore, very considerable.

I regret to learn that five valuable lives have been sacrificed by this disaster—four white men and one colored. Their names are James Bush, Francis Woodward, William Brannod, a German named Kanoot, and a colored man named Neilson Winger. They were literally blown to atoms.

The concussion in the neighborhood was very great. A number of houses at a considerable distance were partial by shaken down by the shock, among which were the dwellings of Captain Purviance and Samuel Barnes, Esq. A small negro hut, some three hundred yards off, was set on fire. The cause of the explosion has not yet been ascertained.

The Wheat Crop in Russia.

The last accounts represent the wheat crop in Podolia and the Ukraine as being more abundant than ever before. Excepting the steppes in the neghborhood of Odessa and the Crimea, and the plains to the North of the sea of Azof, where the crops have failed—the accounts are unusually favorable. The difficulty of getting crops to a shipping port, in consequence of bad roads, is said to be the only reason why the immense stock of wheat in Southern Russia has not found its way to the suffering countries of Western Europe.

IOWA ELECTION.—The Burlington Hawk Eye, of Thursday last, says: "We are still in some doubt about the election of Governor, and cannot yet tell certainly about the Legislature."

General Cadwallader, of Philadelphia, it is supposed, will be a Brigadier of the Volunteers from Pennsylvania just called for.

MARRIED:

On the 22nd, by the Rev. D. B. Ernst, Mr. MOSES, only son of Mr. Henry Young of Somerset township, to Miss. MARY, eldest daughter of the late Peter J. Hay, of Brothersvalley township.

On the 24th inst., by the same, Mr. JOHN J. THEIS, to Miss LIDIA SHAWLIS, both of this place.

On Wednesday the 25th inst., by Elder Wm. H. Postleihwaite, Ross FORWARD Esq., to Miss CHARLOTTE E. OGLE, both of this place.

On Wednesday the 25th, inst., by the Rev. H. R. Kern. Mr. J. PARKER PHILSON to Miss EMELINE B. PLATT, all of the borough of Berlin.

On Sunday the 22nd inst., by Jacob Knable Esq., Mr. AARON BOUCHER of Milford township to Miss ANN SAYLOR of Turkeyfoot township.

On Sunday the 22nd of November by John Campbell Esq., Mr. JAMES FULLER, to Miss ANN LOUISA daughter of Samuel Wirsing all of Addison towaship, Somerset County.

DIED:

Near Lexington, Somerset County Pa. on the 15th of November 1846. Mrs. ELIZABETH BOUCHER, wife of Mr. John Boucher, aged 38 years, and 8 months.

The deceased, bore her illness, which was of nearly eight weeks continuance, with Christian fortitude, and pios resignation to the will of God, and patiently waited for the period of her introduction into "the rest prepared for the people of God." She has left behind her, a deeply afflicted and sorrowing husband, with a family of ten children, together with a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn her departure. But they sorrow not as "those who are without hope"—believing that their loss, is her eternal gain. May her death be sanctified to the good of her surviving and sorrowing friends and relations!

In this borough on Thursday, the 26th, of November, Mr. GEORGE MILLER, in the 74th year of his age.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.

THE Stockholders in the Somerset and Bedford turnpike Road Company will take notice that an election will be held at the house of James Philson, in Allegheny township on the 4th day of January next, to elect one President six Managers and a Treasurer to conduct the affairs of said Company the ensuing year.

BENJAMIN KIMMEL.
Dec. 1, 1856. Prest.

Also a dividend was declared on the 16th of this month, at two per cent in the above, said company to be paid by the Treasurer of said Company.

B. K.

Dec. 1, 1846.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF REAL ESTATE.

IN purpsuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of Public Vendue or or Outcry on the premises, on Friday the 1st day of January next, (1847,) the following Real Estate, late the property of Jacob Moses dec'd. viz:—

No. 1. A certain of tract of land Situate in Shade township, Somerset county, adjoining lands of Joseph Ling, Frederick Coleman, John Stump and others; containing 300 acres more or less, 100 acres cleared, with a hewn log house and barn thereon erected.

No. 2. Also another tract —adjoining the first described tract in same township, containing 25 acres with no improvements thereon.

TERMS—No. 1. containing 200 acres —one third of the purchase money to be paid in hand and the balance in annual instalments of one hundred and fifty dollars, without interest, to be secured by Judgment Bonds.

No. 2. containing 25 acres to be cash.

Attendance will be given by Jacob Moses and Abraham Moses, administrators of the said dec'd.

By the Court,
W. H PICKING,
Dec. 1. Clerk.

Jayne's Medicine.

DOES NOT REASON AND COMMON SENSE teach us that EXPECTORATION is the most NATURAL as well as the most EFFECTUAL agent in arresting and curing

PULMONARY DISEASES?

Reason says YES, because

OBSTRUCTION

is either immediately or remotely the cause of Inflamation and Catarrhal Fevers, producing Croup, Consumption, & Abscesses of the Lungs, Pain and Soreness of the Throat, Breast, Sides, or Shoulders—Bronchitis, exciting mucous and perulent secretions, thereby clogging up the lungs, so as to more or less impede both respiration and the free circulation of the blood, causing Difficulty of Breathing, and

ASTHMA,

Pleurisy, Hoarseness and Loss of Voice, Dropsy of the Heart and Chest, Rupture of Blood Vessels and Bleeding from Throat and Lungs, and

SPITTING OF BLOOD.

To remove this Obstruction, from which all these alarming and dangerous diseases originate, and to produce a radical cure, nothing has ever been found equal to JAYYE'S EXPECTORANT.

It stands unrivalled—It stands pre-eminent—TRY IT, and you will be forced to acknowledge that its virtues HAVE NOT, NOR CANNOT BE OVERRATED; that it stands far above and beyond the reach of competition; that it is the only reasonable, the only natural and the only truly successful method of arresting and curing diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.—This late discovery of Dr. Jayne, awakens the praises of the press in all parts of the country. The fact is, the more the article becomes known, the less peace has the Doctor. A continual stream of bald heads keep pourig into his establishment, who go to bed at night, dream of long and flowing locks, and awake in the morning and find the vision realized. We saw a bewitched damsel a few days since, the curl of whose auburn locks attracted our attention, and for some time we did not recognise an old friend. "Bless us, Maria," said we, "where did you raise that beautiful hair?" "Thank you, sir," said the blushing girl, "You must ask Dr. Jayne." The fact is, that although the Doctor is verging into the "sear and yellow leaf" of life, he understands how to please the ladies.—*Public Ledger.*

Sold by J. J.& H. F. Schell,
Somerset Pa.
Also by Edward Bevin,
Stystown Pa.

DR. S. POSTLETHWAITE.

TENDERS his professional services to the public. Office in the building formerly occupied by Charles Ogle, Esq., as a law office.

June 9, 1846.

NEW DRUG AND
MEDICINE STORE
IN BERLIN.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received and opened out in the Store room of Jacob Kimmel, Esq., in Berlin, a fresh and assorted stock of

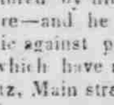
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyes and Confectionaries,

which he offers to sell very cheap for cash.

Persons wishing to purchase articles in his line of business, are invited to call and examine his stock.

ap 21'46. SAMUEL J. ROW

THIS WAY!

HATS!  HATS!

Cheap, Good and Fashionable.

THANKFUL for past favors, the subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the HATTING BUSINESS.

in all its branches, at his old stand on main street, in the borough of Somerset, where he keeps constantly on hand a supply of HATS of his own manufacture, made of the best materials and in every variety of style—embracing.

Fur, Nutria, Russia, Cassimer
AND
WOOL HATS.

Country Dealers will be supplied with any quantity they may desire for retail, on short notice and at moderate prices; and customers can at all times either have a choice from among the stock on hand, or have their hats made to order, of any QUALITY OR STYLE.

From his long experience in the business and a determination to sell cheap, and at the same time also that his hats shall not be excelled by those of any other establishment here or elsewhere, the subscriber flatters himself with the hope that he shall continue to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

☞CAUTION.☜

The subscriber understands that some persons have been selling hats as having been manufactured by him, which are made elsewhere—and he therefore cautions the public against purchasing any as his make, which have not the words "John C. Kurtz, Main street, Somerset, Pa.," on the tip.

Furs and approved country produce taken in exchange for hats.

CHEAP FOR CASH.
sep8 JOHN C. KURTZ.

STRAUB'S PATENT
FLAME ENCIRCLED OVEN
COOKING STOVE.

THIS Stove combines all that is valuable in existing Cooking Stoves with certain improvements peculiar to itself. It is constructed upon a new and entirely distinct principle truly philosophical, so as to pass the flue entirely round the oven, thus making it enveloped or *flame encircled*, without impairing the necessary draught of the stove. This method of thus passing twice round, once over and once under the oven, is the secret of its great economy in the use of fuel, while the enlargement of the air chamber affords increased space for the rarefaction of air and compensates for the usual disadvantages of a circular draught. It bakes, roasts, and boils, easier and better than any Stove yet offered to the public, with the advantage over most of them of saving one half the fuel. It is superior to the "Queen of the West," "Buck's Patent," "Eclipse" or "Hathaways Patent," for the following reasons: In these Stoves the upper side of the oven is dependant for heat and can have from no other source than what radiates through the plate on which the fire is made. If the ashes be lifted clean, too much heat will radiate and burn the bread on the upper side, if too much ashes be left, the bread will not bake on the upper side. Of this defect all good cooks complain. This Stove is entirely free of this objection, the oven always heating exactly alike top and bottom, and ends. Many buy the Premium or step stove and others of similar model. These Stoves consume much fuel, for first the fire chamber is too deep, the pots &c., are too high above the fire. Second when using the oven, all the heat which passes off under the oven being one half, never comes in contact with the boiling utensils, passes off into the pipe and is lost. Also our Stove is so arranged with a bank or elevation in the fire chamber as to ensure the use of the flame upon the forward part of the Stove first, and it then passes back afterward heating all alike whereas Stoves like the Hathaway, having one vest chamber, allow too wide a range for the flame without sufficient concentration.

We manufacture two sizes of this Stove at the Eagle Foundry in Berlin Somerset county, Pa. For the larger size most of the pots commonly used in the kitchen will answer.

Always on hand, a complete assortment of PLOUGHS, with PLOUGH CASTINGS of great variety. HOLLOW WARE of superior material and finish, comprising every thing in that line. CASTINGS on hand, and made to order, on the most reasonable terms.

HOUSER & BERKEY.
Berlin, Oct. 15 1846 3m.

Orphans' Court Sale
OF REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of Public Vendue or outcry on the premises, on *Friday the 25th day of December* next, (1846) the following Real Estate late the property of Jacob Huffman, deceased, viz:—A certain Tract or

PLANTATION

of land, situate in Jenner township, containing 317 acres and allowance, more or less, adjoining lands of David Simpson, Jacob Boyers, Conrad Keyser, John Hoffman and others, with upwards of 100 acres of clear land, on which are erected a large

Two Story House

and a one story house and a large Stone Bank Barn, with other improvements.

TERMS:—One third in hand, and the balance in six annual payments, without interest, to be secured by Judgment bonds and Mortgage.

Attendance will be given by William Rishebarger and John Hoffmam administrator's of the estate of said deceased.

By the court,
W. H. PICKING,
nov 24. Clerk.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT
Public Sale.

THE subscriber will offer at sale by public outcry, on Christmas day, 25th December next, the following real property belonging to the estate of Maj. George Graham, late of Stoystown, Somerset county, deceased, viz:

No. 1.

The well known Tavern stand for many years kept by deceased, on the North side of Main street in Stoystown aforesaid, being a large two-story frame and weatherboarded building with good and convenient outhouses on the same lot, and also an excellent meadow lot of 13 acres, large barn and stabling on the opposite side of the street.

No. 2.

One small house and lot of one acre situate on Main cross street near the Public school house in said borough, and now in the occupancy of John Leberkneight.

No. 3.

A large plantation or tract of land situate near Stoystown on both sides of the road leading to Somerset, containing about 400 acres, of which nearly 300 acres are cleared and under fence, with a two-story log house and large

Barn

thereon erected, now in the possession of William Waugh and Samuel Weisinger.

The above farm will be divided into two or three parts, if necessary, to suit purchasers, or if desired part of it may be divided into lots of 20 or

30 acres each.

The sale will be held at the Tavern House now kept by Allison Loughrey, and will be countinued until all is sold, when and where the terms, which will be reasonable, will be made known.

SAMUEL KIMMEL,
Administrator cum testamento annexo of
nov10 George Graham, dec'd

NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber has received from the Eastern cities, and is now opening at his store North East corner of the Diamond, a very large and general assortment of Goods suitable for the FALL AND WINTER SEASONS, among which are French and English Cloths of various colors. Also Tweeds, Cassimeres, Satinets and Jeans, Tarleton and Cecilia Cloths for Ladies dresses.

ALSO, Cashmeres, Alpacas,

Mouslin de laines, Calicoes of all qualities from 4 to 25 cents per yard. Mustins from 4 to 10 cts, Silk and Thread Lace, Silk Gloves of a superior quality for ladies and gentlemen, together with a fine assortment of HARDWARE,

Queensware, Groceries, &c.

Boots and shoes of all kinds and very low. Weavers Reeds of very superior quality.

All which will be sold on as cheap and accomodating terms, as they can be had west of the Allegheny Mountains.

M. TREDWELL.
Somerset, sept 22, 1846.

JAYNE'S MEDICINE.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER.

19) THE following letter from Dr. Brigham, of Lowell, Mass., but speaks the uniform language of hundreds of other Physicians, who have tried, and therefore know how to appreciate Jayne's Expectorant.

LOWELL, Mass. Jan. 27. 1844.

Dr. David Jayne:

Dear Sir.—I have used your medicinet (so universally known by the name of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.) in my practise for a number of years, and can most truly say, that I have been more successful in the use of that as a mild, safe and thorough Expetorant, than of any which I have ever used. It is the best for the following obvious reasons. It does not if given in proper doses, occasion a ill agreeable nausea. It does not weaken the lungs and prostrate the system, like most other Expectorants in common use, nor does it abate the appetite of the patient, like other nauseating medicines, which have been used by the faculty. In a word it is nearly or quite the thing which has been sought for by many of the faculty for ages gone by.

I remain your's, &c.,
LUTHER BRIGMAM.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell,
Somerset Pa.
Also by Edward Bevin,
Stoystown Pa

TERMS OF THE HERALD,

This paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearages are paid off.

Advertisements will be inserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.

POETRY.

THE SUMMER BIRDS.

BY AMELIA B. WELBY.

Sweet warblers of the sunny hours,
Forever on the wing—
I love them as I love the flowers,
The sunlight and the spring.
They come like pleasant memories,
In summer's joyous time,
And sing their gushing melodies,
As I would sing a rhyme.

In the green and quiet places,
When the golden sunlight falls,
We sit with smiling faces,
To list their silver calls;
And when their holy anthems
Come pealing through the air,
Our hearts leap forth to meet them,
With a blessing and a prayer.

Amid the morning's fragrant dew—
Amid the mists of even—
They warble on as if they drew
Their music down from Heaven.
How sweetly sounds each mellow note,
Beneath the moon's pale ray,
When dying zephyrs rise and float,
Like lovers' sighs away.

Like shadowy spirits seen at eve
Among the tombs they glide,
When sweet, pale forms for which we grieve
Lie sleeping side by side:
They break, with song the solemn hush,
Where peace reclines her head,
And link their joys with mournful thoughts
That cluster round the dead,

For never can my soul forget
The loves of other years;
Their memories fill my spirit yet—
I've kept them green with tears.
And their singing greets my heart, at times
As in the days of yore,
Though their music and their loveliness
Are o'er—forever o'er.

And often, when the mournful night
Comes with a low, sweet tune,
And sets a star on every height,
And one beside the moon;
When not a sound of wind or wave
The holy stillness mars,
I look above and strive to trace
Their dwelling in the stars.

The birds! the birds of summer hours—
They bring a gust of glee,
To the child among the fragrant flowers—
To the sailor on the sea.
We hear their thrilling voices,
In their swift and airy flight,
And the inward heart rejoices
With a calm and pure delight.

In the stillness of the starlight hours,
When I am with the dead,
O! may they flutter 'mid the flowers
That blossom o'er my head;
And sing their songs of gladness forth
In one melodious strain,
O'er lips whose broken melody
Shall never sing again.

PRESSED INTO SERVICE.

"Mr. Tar!" said the Recorder yesterday morning, as if he was anxious to ascertain whether there was any individual of that name present, and if so that he would like to take a small observation of the person bearing such an odoriferous name. No one rose to the summons, but the Recorder seeing a police officer telegraphing a red-faced, weather-beaten tar, in one end of the box, with hair enough around his face for at least a baker's dozen of stage boatswains, inquired what that man's name was.

"John Hull, your honor," said the sailor, rising and slapping his tarpaulin down on the railing.—

"John Hull, your honor; and I may be introduced for the first in my life to the bo'sins cat if Jack Hull was ever ashamed of his name in whatever port he was brought to at an anchor. Hull's a name, sir, as'll do to stand by in the roughest sort of a gale, as si the greatest calm as ever put old Bor'as asleep."

"He told us his name was John Tar, last night, sir," said the officer.

"Did your honor ever see such a spoony of a land lubber as that? Why he wouldn't know the difference 'twixt the figure-head of a seventy-four and the captain's clerk. Jack Tar! you land lubber, you. An' so I am a Jack tar, and doesn't ever mean to sail under any other colors so long as there's a vessel in the Navy with the old stars and stripes streamin' over her."

"You're in the Navy, then?" inquired the Recorder.

"No, your honor, I'm out on it, although I keeps on the togs of old Uncle Sam; coz, as soon as ever I get out this ere snap I'm goin' to make a straight wake and 'list for another cruise, an' maybe yet you'll hear of old Jack Hull as one of the chaps as fell in the attack on some of them ere Mexican ports in the Gulf. That's what I'm arter. I've been a workin' all my life, and now I wants to have a little amusement in the way o'batterin' down that ere castle or sometin' o' that sort."

"You've been at sea some time, have you?" said the Recorder.

"I should say I had, your honor. The first thing I ever seed was the flash of a big gun in 1812, for I was born on the old Constitution in the midst of the action with the Guerriere. My father used to be called 'old John'—Lord bless him! He was sent to Davy Jones's by a grape shot, an' I was christened 'John Hull, for the captain that was, the old commodore now—Lord bless his old soul!"

"But how came you here, John? You shouldn't be seen in such a place," said the Recorder.

"Well sir," said Hull, looking down, "I do feel just about as small as a middy that I has been mastheaded; but what's done can't be helped. You see, I'd taken a stiff allowance of grog aboard, and was boating and tacking about larboard and starboard, when I gin a lee lurch an' I fetched up agin a chap with a tarpaulin on his nob. 'Why didn't you put your helms hard a-port!' said I; 'do you think a first-rate's going to look out for all such small craft as you?" says he. 'Who the blue blazes are you?' says I, for I wan't altogether steady, your honor, on pins—hadn't got my land legs on egzactly. 'I'm a watchman,' said he. 'You are, are you?' says I. 'Well, if it's your watch you ought to be triced up and have a round dozen for not keepin' out of the way." Well, you see one word fotched on another, an' I hauled off an' gin him a broadside, but on account o' the grog my guns wasn't heavy shotted an' they didn't cripple the enemy; but he boarded me with a bit of a handspike he had in his hand and brought me a lick that made me see more lights than were ever hoisted at the peaks of the craft aloft in the sky; an' that's all as I recollect till I found myself up yonder there, hard and fast among this set of scurvy craft along side here in this ere chicken coop."

"You intend going to sea again," inquired the Recorder.

"Aye, your honor; an' I'm only sorry as I ever left the old Raritan and Captain Jack, for I expect when the Commodore wakes up in the Gulf he'll give 'em a touch of the old Perry blood I want to let 'em have a small chance of old Hull."

"Well," said the Recorder, "I suspect you have been punished enough for your frolic, and I shall let you go this time upon your paying your jail fees."

"Thank your honor," said the sailor; joyfully, "I shan't forget it; and if you ever hear John Hull has been cut in two by a Mexican shot, just think that my last words will be a blessing on your head for letting me die in defence of my country." The sailor paid his fees, and wanted everybody to go out and take a horn, but as nobody accepted his generous offer he threw down a quarter eagle, saying, "Give these poor miserable chaps something to drink there," pointing to the prisoners in the box, "and let me advise you, comrades, to leave off drinking and join the temperance society."

NO. 1. Cheap-Side.

WAR WITH MEXICO!

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, takes this method of informing his customers and the public in general, that he has removed to the shop formerly occupied by him immediately west of the residence of John L. Snyder, and one door east of the office of C. F. Mitchell, Esq., in the Borough of Somerset where he will constantly keep on hand, COPPER and

TIN-WARE

of every description, manufactured from the best materials and in a neat and durable manner. COPPER KETTLES. **STOVE PIPE,** and other articles in his line of business will be made to order on short notice. Persons wishing to purchase good and cheap articles are respectfully invited to give him a call.

Approved country produce will be taken in exchange for ware.

JAMES H. BENFORD.

Feb. 17-3m.

N. B. Also on hand, a number o *Stoves*, of different sorts, which will be sold cheap.

JOB PRINTING.

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

STRAY STEER.

CAME to premises of the subscriber in Somerset township, in June, a black and white spotted STEER about 2 years old, no ear marks.

The owner is requested to come and prove property pay charges and take it away, or it will be sold as the law directs.

DAVID HUSBAND.

nov. 24.

NEW STORE AND

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the eastern cities, with a well selected assortment of goods suitable for the approaching season, which he is now opening in his brick store, on the north east corner of the diamond, opposite Col. Ankeny's Hotel, (now Wm. H. Picking's.)

His stock embraces all kinds of

Dry Goods, Groceries Hardware, Queensware, &c.

all of which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce. Thankful for the patronage heretofore given him, the subscriber solicits his old customers and the public generally to give him a call, as he will exhibit his goods with pleasure and is certain he can accommodate them with bargains. M. TREDWELL.

Somerset, April 7, '46-1y.

Valuable Real Estate

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale the following valuable real estate viz:—

No. 1. a certain tract of land situate in Jenner township, Somerset county, containing about 131 acres, abou 60 acres of clear land of which about 30 acres is in good meadow; on which is erected a new one and a half story frame house, stable and a large frame weatherboarded barn.

No. 2. also another tract of land situate in said township, containg about 87 acres and 74 perches, about 40 acess of clear land, of which about 6 acres is in meadow, whith a 1½ story log house and log stable thereon erected.

No. 3. also another tract of land situate in said township of Jenner, containing about 118 acres, about 25 acres of clear land, of which about 3 acres is in meadow with a small log house thereon erected.

If not sold between this and the first day of April next, it will then be for rent on the shares.

The above lands adjoin Matthew Black, Joseph Haines, Henry S. Picking, George Parker and others, and are situated just at the foot of Laurel Hill, on the Turnpike road. They are of a good quality, a large portion is fine bottom land, and that which is not cleared contains excellent timber.

For terms apply to the subscriber, residing on one of the tracts.

JOHN B. REED.

Sept. 22, '46. 3m.

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, snd at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attemion to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,

PARTICULARLY TO

DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for he sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞ No contagious diseases will be admitted. J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D.

February 25, 1845.

STONE CUTTING

BUSINESS.

THE subscriberrespectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the

Stone Cutting Business

in all its various branches, at his shop on main street, 2 doors east of George Piles tavern, and nearly opposite the drug store of John L. Snyder.

TOMB STONES,

made at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, and in a manner that will render them *superior to any other manufactured in this section of the country.*

Grind stones of an excellent quality, always kept on hand.

Also constantly on hand, MARBLE GRAVE STONES.

Country produce taken in exchange for work, at Market Prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.

Somerset, Pa.. }
March 5, 1846 1y. }

Jayne's Medicine.

18) "IS THIS MEDICINE!" we exclaimed the other day, on tasting some of Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge. It certainly has none of the nauseous flavor, which one associates with the idea of physic. Children consider it quite a treat, and in taking it their palates are gratified, and their health restored at the same time, Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge not only destroys worms, but carries off the mucus in which they are imbedded, and effects a radical and permanet cure. Every mother knows the prominent symptons of worms, such as voracity, leanness, fetid breath, grinding of the teeth during sleep, paleness of the lips, itching of the nose, &c, but there is other indicis not so generally recognized. A dry cough, dull eyes, enlargement of the abdomen, and many other symptoms common to other diseases, frequently denote the presence of worms. If their existence is even suspected, the Vermifuge should be administered, because it can do no harm in any case, and may do incalculable good.

JAXNES EXPECTORANT always cures Asthma,—two or three large doses will cure Croup or Hives of children in from 15 minutes' to 1 hour's time. It immediately subdues the violence of whooping cough, and effects a speedy cure. Hundreds who have been given up by their physicians as incurable, with Consumption, Spitting of Blood, and other pulmonary Affections, have been restored to perfect health by it. It never fails in giving relief.

Prepared only by Dr. David Jayne, N. 8 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.
Also by Edward Bevin, Stoystown Pa

Obstruction the Cause of all Pulmonary Diseases.

For what is the cause of Cough?
Obstruction.
What is the cause of Hemmorage, & Spitting of Blood?
Obstruction.
What ia the cause of Consumption and Abscess?
Obstruction.
What is the cause of Bronchitis?

OBSTRUCTION—

Producing inflamation of the lining membrane of the Bronchia or wind tubes, and an excretion of mucous or pus, and frequently discharges of Blood. And what is Asthma, or difficulty of breathing, but obstruction, caused by mucous or purulent excretion, clogging up these tubes, and thereby impeding respiration?

Remove this obstruction, and there will be no fever nor inflammation—no pain nor cough—no abscess no Consumption—no hemmorhage nor spitting of blood—no Asthma or difficulty of breathing, but a restoration to health will be certain. And what is the TRUE remedy pointed out by nature to remove this obstruction?

The answer is, Expectorant. Yes, Expectoration is nature's remedy. For reader, there is no other outlet for the lungs to discharge their vitiated excretions, but through the Trachea, or Wind Pipe, and this natural discharge is expectoration.

To assist nature, and oduce this desirable result, nothing has ver been found equal to Jayne's Expectorant—It is the result of the experience of mony years' practise, It produces a free and easy expectoration, suppresses the cough, reduces the inflamation, removes the spasmodic action of the vessels, and heals the abraded surface of the Bronchia or Wind Tubes. The breathing becomes easy—and the patient almost hopeless cases of Consumption, it produces a degree of relief never before experienced by any other preparation, and prolongs the patient's life to an indefinite period. Many who were pronounced incurable two years ago, by their Physicians, are still alive, and appear no worse than they did then, while hundreds, nay thousands, have entirely recovered.

Sold by J. J.& H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.
Also by Edward Bevin, Stystown Pa.

STRAY HEIFFER.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Turkeyfoot township, about the last of Octocer, a 2 year old pale red heiffer, a slit in the right ear, and end of the tail white.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be sold as the law directs.

JOHN R. KING.

not 24.*

Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, &c.

Important to all those afflicted with diseases of the Lungs and Breasts.

SEVEN THOUSAND CASES *of obstinate pulmonary complaints* CURED IN ONE YEAR!

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF
WILD CHERRY,
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
for Lung Complaints, and all affections of the Respiratory Organs.

Will miracles never cease! More evidence of its surprising Health Restorative virtues!!!

[From Dr. Baker, Springfield, Ky.]

Springfield, Washington co. Ky., May 14, 1845.

Messrs. Sanford and Park:

Gents—I take this opportunity of informing you of a most remarkable cure performed upon me by the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. In the year 1840 I was taken with an inflamation of the bowels which I labored under for six weeks when I gradually recovered. In the fall of 1841 I was attacked with a severe cold, which seated itself upon my lungs; and for the space of three years I was confined to my bed. I tried all kinds of medicine and every variety of medical aid without benefit; and I wearied along until the winter of 1844 when I heard of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

My friends persuaded me to give it a fair trial though I had given up all hopes of recovery and had prepared myself for the change of another world. Through their solicitation I was induced to make use of the genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. The effect was truly astonishing. After five years of affliction, pain and suffering: and after having spent four or five hundred dollars to no purpose, and the best and most respectable physicians had proved unavailing, I was soon restored to entire health by the blessing of God and the use of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

I am now enjoying good health, and such is my altered appearance that I am no longer known when I meet my former acquaintances.

I have gained rapidly in weight and my flesh is firm and solid. I can now eat as much as any person and my food seems to agree with me. I have eaten more during the last six months than I had eaten five years before.

Considering my case almost a miracle I deem it necessary for the good of the afflicted and a duty I owe to the proprietors and my fellow men (who should know where relief may be had) to make this statement public.

May the blessings of God rest upon the proprietors of so valuable a medicine as Wistar'r Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Yours respectfully,
Wm. H. BAKER.

COUNTERFEITS.

*** Those who counterfeit a good medicine for the purpose of adding a few dollars to their pockets are far worse than the manufacturers of spurious coin. For while the latter only rob us of our property the former take property and health and life away. Dr Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is admitted by thousands of disinterested witnesses to have effected the most extraordinary cures of a pulmonary and asthmatic character ever before recorded in the history of medicine.

The young, the beautiful, the good, all speak forth his praise. It is now the favorite medicine in the most intelligent families in our country.

Such a high stand in public estimation has been attained by its own merits alone. And so long as a discerning public are careful to get WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY and refuse with scorn counterfeits and every other article proffered to them as a substitute, so long will cures—positive cures—cheer the fireside of many a despairing family.

*** The true and genuine Wistar's Balsam bf Wild Cherry is sold at established agencies in all parts of the U. States.

Sold in Cincinnati on the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets by

SANFORD & PARK.
Gen'l agents for the Western States.

AGENTS FOR WISTAR'S BALSAM.
J. L. SNYDER, Somerset,
J Lloyd & Co. Donegal,
S Philson, Berlin,
H Little, Stoystown,
G H Keyser, Bedford,
October 20, 1846.-1y

A Blank Deeds.

LOT of Blank Deeds of a superior quality, just printed and now for sale AT THIS OFFICE

BLANK SUMMONS' AND EXECUTIONS. For Sale Here.

DR. S. POSTLETHWAITE,

TENDERS his professional services to the public. Office in the building formerly occupied by Charles Ogle, Esq., as a law office.

June 9, 1846.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

AN apprentice to the Hatting Business is wanted by the subscriber in Somerset. Application to be made soon.

oct6 JOHN C. KURTZ.

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS,

For the cure of Hepatites or Liver Complaint Dyspepsia and Sick Head-Ache.

THIS remedy having been for several years employed by the proprietor in his practice, on a very large scale in Monongalia, Preston, Harrison and Randolph counties, in Virginia, besides several other places, and having been attended with the most happy effects, he has been from time to time solicited to adopt such a course as would give it a more extensive circulation, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. Aware of the fact that many useless nostrums have been palmed upon the public, he hesitated for several years until thoroughly convinced that the above medicine, if properly used, would not fail to effect cures in a great many instances, and even to alleviate those cases which are quite incurable.

Symptoms of a diseased Liver.—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increased on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the right arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels, in general, are costive, sometimes altering with lax, the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few o them existed, yet examination of the body after death has shown the liver to have been extensively deranged.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify, that having been associated with Dr. M'Lane in the practice of medicine for nearly two and a half years, I have had many opportunities of witnessing the good effects o his Liver Pills, and I believe they have cured and relieved a much larger proportion of the diseases of the liver, than I have known cured and relieved by any other course of treatment.

Dec. 7, 1836. OLIVER MORGAN, M. D.

☞ OBSERVE—None are genuine without a fac-simile of the proprietor's signature.

Prepared for the proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co.
Wholesale and Retail Druggist, corner of 4th and Wood sts, Pittsburg, Pa,

They are also sold by the following agents.
John L. Snyder, Somerset,
Hay & Morrison, Lavansville,
Knable and Vought, Centreville,
M. A. Ross, Petersburgh,
A. Wyatt, Smithfield,
G. Cook, Wellersburgh,
Samuel Kurtz, Somerset,
Samuel Harnet, Addison,
Livengood & Wellfley, Salisbury.
Charles Krissinger, Berlin.
Edm. Kernan, Jenner Cross roads.
Edward Bevin, Stoystown.
P. & W. Myers, Myers Mill.

N. B.—In order that there may be no mistake, be particular and ask for "Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills." [jan13'46]

Patent Vermifuge.

DR. MCLANE'S AMERICAN WORM SPECIFIC *Promptly expels Worms to an almost incredible number!*

TO substantiate the above fact many hundreds of testimonials could be adduced, out of which the following are selected, from individuals of standing and veracity. Indeed, it is confidently affirmed that each new trial of the powers of this remedy will have an additional tendency to widen and confirm its fame, and that if t were universally known and diffused over the United States, it would not save less than many hundreds, if not thousands of lives annually.

CERTIFICATES.

I do certify that a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific expelled five hundred and two whole worms and pieces that would have made sixty more, from a boy of John Lewelling, which, if laid in a straight line, would have most probably measured the enormous length of one hundred yards. JOSIAH JACKSON, owner of Wate Forge, and other works, Monongalia county, Va

This is to certify that I purchased from Holmes & Kidd a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and gave two doses to a boy of mine about three years years of age. He passed fully half a pint of worms. The quantity was so large I was really alarmed, and called in several of my neighbors to see them. Had this story been related to me, I could not have credited it, without being an eye-witness to the same. My child's health improved much after.

SAM'L MORRISON,
Merchant Tailor, Wood st, Pittsburgh

Some two months ago I purchased a vial of Dr M'Lanes American Worm Specific. I gave a boy of nine most of a vial; he passed forty very large worms. From that time his health improved very much. I had tried two other Vermifuges to no purpose. I believe Dr. M'Lane's the best article before the public. D. CALHOUN.

Mifflin township, Allegheny county.

HEAR MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

From a regular Physician, Dr G S Smith, Sunfish, Ohio.

Mr. J. Kidd—Dear Sir—I have used in my pactice Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and have often witnessed its efficacy in expelling worms from the system. A patient of mine, a short time ago, gave a vial of the Worm Specific to a child; in a short time upwards of sixty-five worms were expelled.

Prepared for the Proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co.
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Also for sale by the following agents
JOHN L. SNYDER, Somerset,
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Samuel Harnet, Addison,
Livengood & Wellfley, Salisbury,
Charles Krissinger, Berlin,
Edm. Kernan, Jenner Cross road
Edward Bevin, Stoystown,
P. & W. Myers, Myers Mill.

N. B. Be particular to ask for Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, or Patent Vermifuge